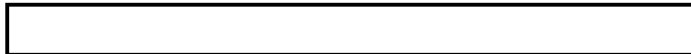


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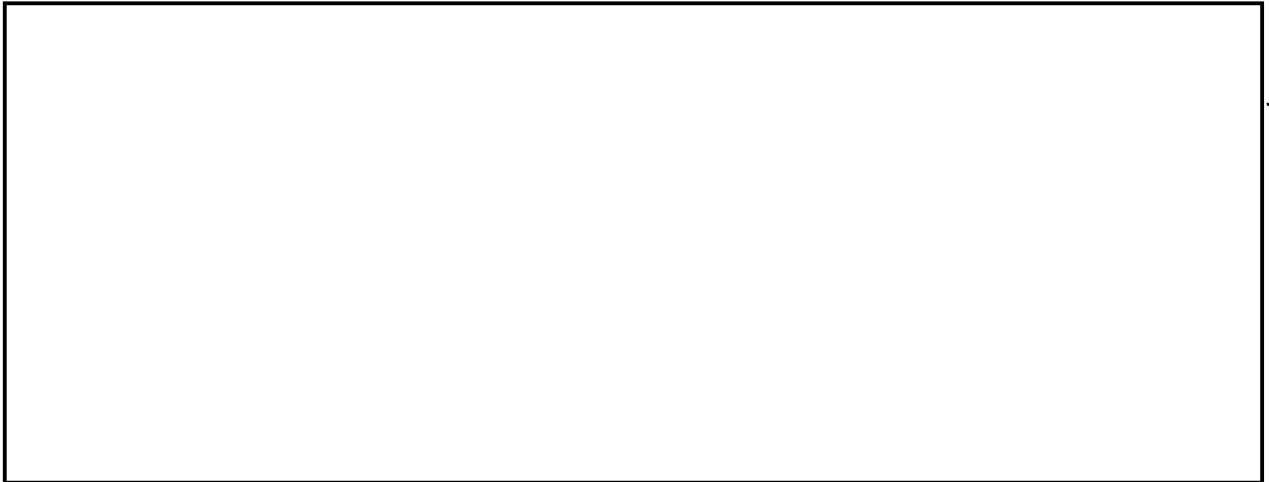


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**37. Marxist humanism**

A recent series of Communist articles have claimed that humanism is a fundamental part of Communist philosophy. This is an attempt to answer the numerous attacks made by revisionists in Poland, France, England, and Yugoslavia against Communism for its disregard of the individual and human nature. More recently, Nehru made similar charges in speaking about Communist addiction to violence and Nazi practices. The new campaign, launched in the World Marxist Review, tries to overcome this serious vulnerability of Communism by distorting the true meaning of humanism and assimilating it into the system. Words with a favorable connotation such as democracy, justice, and humanism are made palatable by the addition of a modifier. Thus we get "popular democracy" in the Satellites, "Socialist justice" in the USSR and now "Marxist humanism" for the whole communist movement.

**38. Lysenko-ism**

T. D. Lysenko is the well-known disciple of Michurin, founder of "Michurinist" or Soviet "materialist biology." The most prominent feature of his theory is the belief in the inheritance of acquired characteristics and the rejection of the immutable genes. Disliked and despised by his scientific colleagues, both in the USSR and abroad, he rose to prominence thanks to Stalin. Lysenkoism was felt to be more in accord with Marxism-Leninism and with the psychological theories of Pavlov because it emphasized the possibility of transforming plants and animals through environment and provided a base for Stalin's ambition to create the new "Soviet man." From 1953 to 1957 after Stalin's death Lysenko was freely criticized by his Soviet colleagues. During the last two years, however, this time favored by Khrushchev, Lysenko has been rehabilitated. The scientific war between Lysenko and his leading opponent, V. N. Sukachev, editor of the Botanical Journal, ended with complete victory for Lysenko. On 27 September 1958, Lysenko was awarded the Soviet Union's highest honor, the Order of Lenin; simultaneously an article in the Botanical Journal deriding his theories was published resulting in the dismissal of Sukachev.

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### 39. Chinese Communist Colonialism in Tibet

The Chinese Communist claim that Tibet is a part of China rests upon military invasion and conquest. In 1950, the Chinese Communist armies invaded Tibet from the East, marched to Lhasa, the capital, and set up a military command which enforced the Chinese occupation. Since that time there have been continuing reports from refugees reaching India of determined resistance to the Chinese Communist occupation. According to these reports, thousands of monks have died defending their monasteries from Communist desecration, and the independent tribal peoples of Eastern Tibet have continued the struggle in the face of overwhelming odds. Chinese Communist planes have bombed Tibetan monasteries while their troops have used religious statues for target practice and destroyed hundreds of sacred books. Thousands of Tibetan children have been sent to Red China for indoctrination against the wishes of their parents. When the Chinese Communists occupied Lhasa, the Dalai Lama (the popular religious and political ruler of Tibet) fled to a small town on the Tibetan-Indian border. After a year, he returned and has become a rallying symbol for his people. The Chinese Communists forced him to go to Peking for a year, but were unsuccessful in their effort to convert him to Communism. In 1956, under pressure from the Indian Government, the Chinese Communists allowed the Dalai Lama to visit India for a celebration of the 2,500th anniversary of the birth of Buddha at which time the Chinese Communists promised to withdraw occupation troops and postpone socialization "for at least five years." This has not been done. Chinese Communist military forces in Tibet are now estimated at 500,000.

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**40. Nasser-Khrushchev Rift**

Nasser's actions against U. A. R. Communists have provoked critical reaction, first from Communist parties outside the Orient and later from Khrushchev and others at the 21st C. P. S. U. Congress. Khrushchev's position is that Arab Communists are nationalist leaders and that it is "incorrect" for Nasser to interfere with them. Nasser's position is expressed by what he calls "positive neutrality". He is willing to deal with the Soviets and is grateful for their aid so long as it is unaccompanied by Communist subversion. He resents any Soviet interference in U. A. R. internal affairs, pointing out that the U. A. R. says nothing about Soviet actions against their own "anti-party group". In coming weeks the war of words may continue or may give way to Communist deeds, either to placate Nasser or to coerce him. The Tito-Nasser talks and the possibility of closer Nasser-Nehru relations are also likely to affect Soviet and world Communist attitudes toward Nasser.

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**41. The Italian Political Crisis**

The Nenni "autonomists'" narrow victory over the pro-Communist faction at the 18 January Naples Socialist Party (PSI) Congress is an underlying cause of the present Italian political crisis. The six-month-old Fanfani coalition government of Christian Democrats (DC) and Democratic Socialists (PSDI) fell on 26 January 1959 because of the resignation of pro-Nenni PSDI Labor Minister Vigorelli, the threat of several other left-wing PSDI deputies to join the PSI, and accumulated internal CD dissensions. Are the Nenni "autonomists" sincerely seeking a clean break with the Italian Communist Party (PCI)? Some view continued PSI-PCI cooperation in the unions, cooperatives and local governments as a Nenni tactical maneuver to preserve PSI unity. Others contend that Nenni is either unable or unwilling to make a complete break with the PCI. Nenni has criticized NATO, opposes missile bases in Italy, and refuses collaboration with the PSDI. The eventual formation of a left-wing popular front, neutralist government might be Nenni's goal, assuming his successful consolidation of socialist and communist elements. British Labor Party representatives, who seek to align PSI foreign policy with that of the Labor Party, actively supported and encouraged the Nenni "autonomists" prior to the Naples PSI Congress. The PSDI, smaller than the PSI, holds Italian membership in the Socialist International, but substantial PSDI defection to the PSI could result in Nenni's party either supplanting the PSDI or being given joint representation in the International.

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President Sukarno of Indonesia will be the guest this coming April of Latin America's three largest Republics; Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. For Sukarno, the visit is a move that could sharpen his growing distrust of the Communists, who had achieved considerable political power in Indonesia through the penetration of labor and the establishment of innocent seeming Fronts. His disillusionment beginning last year culminated this January in a savage attack on Indonesia's Communist Party, Southeast Asia's largest, in Djakarta's most prominent newspaper. The Indonesian Communist Party was attacked as an arm of the international Communist movement under the direction of Moscow, and the Party's support of liberal democracy and Indonesian nationalism was exposed as a smoke screen for ultimate take-over of the government.

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43. Tito and the Non-Bloc Policy

Marshall Tito is currently on the final leg of his tour of Asia and Africa. Present indications are that he intends to return to Yugoslavia in late February. Meanwhile, he will engage in a series of consultations with various leaders of the Arab world, particularly Nasser. There is little doubt that his trip relates to his long-cherished dream of Yugoslav leadership of a "third force" in world politics, committed politically and militarily neither to East nor West. The reactions to the trip emanating from the Soviet Bloc and Peking, while indirect and without specific reference to Tito's trip per se, have been to increase the intensity of their attacks on Yugoslav revisionism, and Yugoslavia as the agent of Western imperialism. It is clear that these attacks represent not only basic rejection of the Yugoslav program of Separate Roads to Socialism as a whole, but specifically are an attempt to stem the threat to Sino-Soviet expansionist aims in the uncommitted areas implicit in the non-bloc, neutralist, third force concept of Marshall Tito. Belgrade's struggle with Moscow and Peking is an object lesson to the uncommitted nations that there is no possibility of real independence in any ties with either the USSR or Red China and that there is a growing need for political and economic cooperation among the uncommitted nations if they are to successfully maintain their freedom and independence. Tito has been concerned that Asian leaders are not sufficiently alert to Chicom and Soviet subversion and has been outspoken in his description of the real dangers facing the uncommitted nations.

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